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COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
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Sixth session
Vienna, 28 April-9 May 1997
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Provisional agenda

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Annotations

1. Election of officers

In accordance with rules 15 and 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1) and with established practice, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session will elect, at its opening meeting, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur to serve from the beginning of its sixth session to the beginning of its seventh session.

In accordance with Commission decision 1/101, the post of Chairman of the sixth session of the Commission is to be occupied by a member of the Group of African States and the post of Rapporteur by a member of the Group of Asian States.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, recommended that the regional groups should, whenever possible, strive for continuity in the composition of its bureau, in particular by electing at least one of the retiring officers of the previous bureau of each session to serve in the next bureau.

The membership of the Commission at its sixth session is given in annex I.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

At the fifth session of the Commission, it was suggested that efforts should be made to ensure that the priority themes that had been determined by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22, section VI, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission at its first session, were considered in the context of the biennial cycle of the programme budget and the cycle of the medium-term plan[1] and that the six objectives specified under programme 12 (Crime prevention and criminal justice) in the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/51/6 (Prog. 12)) would represent the priority themes of the programme for that period.[2]

On the recommendation of the Commission at its fifth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1996/245, in which it approved the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Commission.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to take a decision on its organization of work and establish its timetable for the session. A provisional timetable for consideration by the Commission (E/CN.15/1997/1/Add.1) will be approved by its bureau and discussed at the inter-sessional consultation meeting to be held on 11 and 12 February 1997. In its decision 1996/244, the Council decided that the Commission at its sixth session should be provided with full interpretation services not only for plenary meetings, but also for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission.

The proceedings of the Commission are governed by the rules of procedure of the functional commissions.

Documentation

Proposed organization of work for the sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/1997/1/Add.1)

3. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, the Commission acts as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/1, on the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, invited all States and relevant agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond to the Secretary-General's request for their views on the theme, agenda items, workshop topics and possible venue of the Tenth Congress. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General containing proposals for the theme, format, agenda items, workshop topics and organizational arrangements for the Tenth Congress based on the views received (E/CN.15/1997/2). The report on the same subject prepared for the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.15/1996/15) will be made available to it at its sixth session as a background document.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1997/2)

Background documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1996/15)

4. Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance; action against corruption

Action against corruption

In its resolution 51/59, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the issue of action against corruption under regular review.

Also in its resolution 51/59, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to distribute to all States the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, annexed to that resolution, and to include it in the manual on practical measures against corruption, to be revised and expanded by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/14, with a view to promoting its use in advisory services, training and other technical assistance activities. In the same resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting information and legislative and regulatory texts from States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, in the context of his continuing study of the problem of corruption, and to elaborate, in consultation with States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, an implementation plan for submission to the Commission at its sixth session.

In its resolution 51/191, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, annexed to that resolution. In that resolution the Assembly requested, in particular, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

(a) To examine ways, including through legally binding international instruments, without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions, to further the implementation of the resolution and the Declaration, so as to promote the criminalization of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

(b) To keep the issue of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions under regular review;

(c) To promote the effective implementation of the resolution.

The General Assembly, in the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for its consideration at its fifty-third session, on the progress made towards the implementation of the resolution; on the results of the work in that regard undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies of the United Nations system; and on measures taken, in accordance with the resolution, to promote social responsibility and the elimination of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions.

The Commission at its sixth session will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on action against corruption and bribery (E/CN.15/1997/3).

Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/60, approved the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security; urged Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to combat serious transnational crime; invited the Secretary-General to inform all States and the relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the adoption of the

Declaration; urged Member States to make every effort to ensure that the Declaration became generally known and was observed and implemented in full accordance with their national legislation; and invited Member States to promote public campaigns, including the use of mass media, that stimulated public awareness of and participation in the process of crime prevention and promotion of public security. The Commission may wish to identify modalities for the implementation of the Declaration. The report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17) includes information relevant to the subject.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on action against corruption and bribery (E/CN.15/1997/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17)

5. Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions

(a) Measures to regulate firearms

At its fourth session, the Commission stressed that it was important to take action on the full implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[3] especially resolution 9, entitled "Firearms regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public safety".[4] A project team composed of government officials and representatives of the institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, affiliated with the United Nations, was set up in 1995 to assist the Secretary-General in preparing a survey instrument that was subsequently endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1996/28. In the same resolution, the Council reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to collect information and consult with Member States on the implementation of national measures to regulate firearms, in accordance with its resolution 1995/27, section IV, paragraph 10. Also in its resolution 1996/28, the Council approved a work plan[5] according to which a database would be established to enable the Secretariat to collect, through country reports, information on the regulation of firearms, to update that information and to disseminate it through periodical publications and workshops. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its sixth session the report requested in Council resolution 1995/27, section IV, paragraph 12. The preliminary results of the survey will be reviewed at a meeting of an expert group to be held at Vienna from 10 to 14 February 1997, and will be summarized in the report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms (E/CN.15/1997/4).

(b) International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information

In its resolution 1996/11, the Economic and Social Council made a number of recommendations on the computerization of criminal justice systems. It also requested the Secretary-General to conduct a survey of national capacities for the collection of crime statistics, as a supplement to the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 1990-1994, and to keep the Commission informed about the progress made.

Accordingly, the Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information (E/CN.15/1997/5).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms (E/CN.15/1997/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information (E/CN.15/1997/5)

Background documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms (E/CN.15/1996/14 and Corr.1)

Interim report prepared by the Secretariat on the results of the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (A/CONF.169/15)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

(a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

In its resolution 49/159, the General Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A). In the same resolution, the Assembly urged States to implement the Global Action Plan as a matter of urgency and requested the Commission to keep its implementation under regular review.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1996/27, requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting and analysing information on the structure, dynamics and other aspects of all forms of organized transnational crime throughout the world. It also requested the Secretary-General to establish a central repository for national legislation on organized crime. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments on the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and on the elements that could be included therein; to make a thorough analysis of the views received from Governments on that matter; to make proposals on the appropriate action to take and proposals for the undertaking of practical activities by States to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan; and to report thereon to the Commission at its sixth session. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan and, for the purpose of providing such assistance, to develop training manuals for specialized law enforcement and investigative personnel on action against organized transnational crime. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the implementation of that resolution.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/63, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen further the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandates, including follow-up action to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities of the Programme and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, taking also into account the activities required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan.

The Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime (E/CN.15/1997/7).

(b) Question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/120, requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to submit their views on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, including, *inter alia*, their comments on the proposed draft United Nations framework convention, not later than two months before the commencement of the sixth session of the Commission. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Commission to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, taking into account the views of all States on that matter, with a view to finalizing its work on that question as soon as possible. The Assembly also requested the Commission to report to it at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the results of its work on that question.

The Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1997/7/Add.1) containing information on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime.

(c) Extradition and international cooperation in criminal matters

The Council, in its resolution 1995/27, section I, requested the Secretary-General to convene, utilizing extrabudgetary resources, a meeting of an intergovernmental expert group to examine practical recommendations for the further development and promotion of mechanisms of international cooperation, including the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, as well as for the development of model legislation on extradition and related forms of international cooperation in criminal matters.

The report of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group on extradition, held at Siracusa, Italy, from 10 to 13 December 1996 (E/CN.15/1997/6), including its recommendations, will be before the Commission.

(d) Smuggling of illegal migrants

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/62, on measures for prevention of the smuggling of aliens, condemned the practice of smuggling aliens in violation of international and national law or other agreements between States and without regard for the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants. The Assembly urged States to take appropriate steps to frustrate the objectives and activities of smugglers of aliens by amending criminal laws, if necessary, to encompass the smuggling of aliens. In addition, the Assembly requested States to cooperate in order to prevent the illegal transport by smugglers of third-country nationals through their territory and to ensure that prompt and effective action was taken against the smuggling of aliens by sea.

In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon Member States and relevant specialized agencies and international organizations to take into account socio-economic factors and to cooperate at the bilateral and multilateral levels in addressing all aspects of the problem of smuggling of aliens.

The Assembly, in its resolution 51/62, requested the Commission at its sixth session to consider giving attention to the question of the smuggling of aliens in order to encourage international cooperation to address that problem.

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants (E/CN.15/1997/8).

(e) Illicit trafficking in motor vehicles

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1995/27, section II, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider measures on the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments and relevant organizations on that matter and to report to the Commission at its sixth session. With extrabudgetary funds provided by the Government of the United States of America, a conference on the theft of and illicit trafficking in motor vehicles was held at Warsaw from 2 to 3 December 1996. The conference developed recommendations for deterring such activity, to be considered by the Commission at its sixth session. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, carried out a survey on the theft of and illicit trafficking in motor vehicles. The results of the follow-up to that work, which will be dealt with by a conference to be held in Moscow from 28 February to 2 March 1997, will be brought to the attention of the Commission.

The Commission will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the views of Governments and relevant organizations on measures for the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles (E/CN.15/1997/9), to which will be annexed the recommendations of the Warsaw conference.

(f) The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1995/27, section II, called upon the Secretary-General to continue research, exchange of information, training and technical cooperation facilitating the development of preventive, regulatory and other strategies on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment.

In its resolution 1996/10, the Council requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States in order to determine the feasibility of establishing appropriate machinery for applying criminal law for the protection of the environment. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish and maintain close cooperation with Member States and various organizations, particularly in the area of technical cooperation and assistance, including the formulation and implementation of joint projects on enforcement of environmental criminal law. It further requested the Secretary-General to maintain and expand the roster of experts in that field and to continue gathering information on national environmental criminal law and regional and multinational initiatives. In the same resolution, the Council recognized the arrangements for preparing a manual for professionals responsible for enforcement of environmental criminal law and recommended that that work should be carried out by an expert group meeting, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds. The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixth session on the implementation of that resolution.

Accordingly, the Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (E/CN.15/1997/10).

Documentation

Report of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group on extradition, held at Siracusa, Italy, from 10 to 13 December 1996 (E/CN.15/1997/6)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime (E/CN.15/1997/7)

Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime (E/CN.15/1997/7/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants (E/CN.15/1997/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Governments and relevant organizations on measures for the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles (E/CN.15/1997/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (E/CN.15/1997/10)

7. Strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security

(a) Elimination of violence against women

In its resolution 1996/12, the Economic and Social Council noted the revised document produced by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session, entitled "Practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women". The Council requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, relevant United Nations entities and various organizations on the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women and to report to the Commission at its sixth session on the draft practical measures, strategies and activities, as well as on the views received, so that the subject might be discussed by the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission.

The Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1997/11) summarizing the results of consultations and containing the new text of the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women, revised on the basis of the views received.

(b) Measures to prevent illicit trafficking in children

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1996/26, decided that the Commission should include in the provisional agenda for its sixth session an item on the possible elaboration of a legally binding international instrument or instruments on the illicit traffic in children. Also in that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to gather the opinions of Governments on that matter and their suggestions on possible elements to be included in the text of a future binding instrument or instruments on that subject. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to conduct a survey, on the basis of existing international conventions, analysing the extent to which children were protected from becoming victims of illicit international trafficking, taking into account both substantive and procedural aspects of providing such protection, and to compile and analyse the data collected.

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on measures to prevent illicit trafficking in children (E/CN.15/1997/12). The opinions of Governments on the elaboration of a convention on illicit trafficking in children will be reflected in that report. The report of the Secretary-General on children as victims and perpetrators of crime (E/CN.15/1996/10), submitted to the Commission at its fifth session, will be made available to the Commission at its sixth session as background documentation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women (E/CN.15/1997/11)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to prevent illicit trafficking in children (E/CN.15/1997/12)

Background documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on children as victims and perpetrators of crime (E/CN.15/1996/10)

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section VII, decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including their use and application.

The Council, in its resolution 1996/16, invited Governments to ensure the promotion and widest possible dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. It requested the Secretary-General to widely disseminate, via the World Wide Web database facility of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, the texts of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[6] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex) together with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[7] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex) and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[8] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the use and application of those United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1996/16/Add.1-4), and to make the information on which the reports were based available upon request. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, incorporating comments sought from Governments, on the desirability of establishing an inter-sessional working group to recommend to the Commission possible further action to assist Member States in translating those instruments into practice.

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1997/14).

Administration of juvenile justice

The Economic and Social Council, it its resolution 1996/13, welcomed the progress made with regard to elaborating a programme of action to promote the effective use and application of international standards and norms in juvenile justice. The Council also decided that the Commission at its sixth session should consider the draft programme of action on juvenile justice and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at that session on the implementation of that resolution. The Secretariat will organize, in cooperation with the Government of Austria, an expert group meeting on the subject, to be held at Vienna from 23 to 25 February 1997.

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of juvenile justice (E/CN.15/1997/13).

Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

In its resolution 1996/14, the Economic and Social Council recognized the desirability of preparing a draft manual or draft manuals on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power for submission to the Commission at its sixth session, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would seek the views of Member States on the draft manual or manuals and would report on those views to the Commission at its seventh session. In the same resolution, the Council recommended that that work should be undertaken by expert group meetings to be convened with extrabudgetary funds in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other entities and with the support of the Secretary-General. The Council also recommended that the expert group meetings should explore the feasibility of establishing a database on promising practices and legislation on victim-related issues, as a supplement to the manual or manuals.

The first meeting of an expert group on victims of crime and abuse of power in the international setting, hosted by the Department of Justice of the United States, was held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, from 10 to 12 August 1996. Its recommendations will be considered at a second expert group meeting on the same subject, to be organized by the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands at The Hague from 5 to 7 March 1997. The results of the two meetings will be brought to the attention of the Commission. The Commission will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (E/CN.15/1997/16).

Development of United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice

The Commission, in its decision 5/101, decided to request the Secretary-General to continue to solicit the views of Member States regarding the advisability and specific content of the draft minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice and to evaluate those replies. It also decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States on the utility of promulgating the draft minimum rules; the utility of convening an expert group to review the draft minimum rules; and specific areas in which an expert group, should it be convened, should consider making changes to the draft minimum rules. It further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its sixth session concerning the replies received from Member States and to include in the report a table summarizing the position of Member States with respect to the three above-mentioned issues. A summary of the information is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the development of United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice (E/CN.15/1997/15).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the administration of juvenile justice (E/CN.15/1997/13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1997/14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice (E/CN.15/1997/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (E/CN.15/1997/16)

9. Technical cooperation, including resource mobilization, and coordination of activities

(a) Technical cooperation

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section VII, decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on technical assistance, which would deal with the most practical course of action to be followed to render the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme fully operational and enable it to respond to the specific needs of Governments.

In its resolution 5/2, the Commission welcomed General Assembly resolution 50/214, in which the Assembly approved the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, providing in section 20 funds for maintaining two posts of interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice, and recommended that the Secretary-General should further strengthen the interregional advisory services to support technical assistance activities, including short-term advisory services, needs assessment, feasibility studies, field projects, training and fellowships. The Commission expressed its appreciation to Member States contributing to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme by providing the services of associate experts, of consultants and of experts for training purposes, advisory missions and the implementation of technical assistance projects; by developing training manuals and other material; by offering fellowship opportunities; and by hosting action-oriented workshops and expert group meetings. It urged other States to do so to the extent possible.

Also in its resolution 5/2, the Commission reaffirmed the importance of continuing to improve and strengthen the operational activities of the Programme, particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States by undertaking advisory services and training programmes; by carrying out field studies at the regional, subregional, national and local levels, also drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions; by developing comprehensive strategic plans for technical cooperation; and by preparing model assistance projects.

In view of its coordinating role, the Commission called upon the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical cooperation activities devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice, also as part of current programmes in the field of good governance and institution-building, utilizing the expertise of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17).

(b) Resource mobilization

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/63, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Assembly called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities of the Programme and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, taking also into account the activities required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/2, decided to include under the relevant item of the agenda for its sixth session a separate topic on funding of international technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice. In the same resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to explore with Member States the establishment of a mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance. Information on that subject is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17).

The Commission, under item 10 (b), on programme questions, will have before it a conference room paper on the activities undertaken and results achieved by the informal consultative group on resource mobilization, prepared by the Chairman of the informal consultative group (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.1). The working papers of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization and the compendium of technical cooperation projects, which was prepared at the request of the informal consultative group, will also be made available to the Commission.

(c) Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and other entities

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section IV, requested the Commission to cooperate closely with other United Nations bodies and with specialized agencies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and to ensure proper coordination and avoidance of duplication. In addition, the Council urged the Commission to cooperate closely with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of the programme on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Council also recommended that the Secretary-General

should undertake, *inter alia*, the coordination and integration of the activities of the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

In its resolution 3/5, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice requested the Secretary-General to ensure continued coordination of the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). In the same resolution, it requested those two entities to report jointly and annually to it and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in strengthening coordination. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs made similar requests in its resolutions 1 (XXXVII) and 9 (XXXVIII). In its resolution 5/2, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and UNDCP, including the undertaking of joint initiatives, particularly the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, as well as to consider the establishment of a joint unit for providing technical assistance regarding the control of proceeds of crime, including the prevention of money-laundering. In its resolution 5/3, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decided that its bureau should endeavour to hold inter-sessional meetings with the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to improve the coordination of work of the two commissions.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/63, also requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and UNDCP. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17), as well as a report on activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1997/18).

The report of the Eleventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 2 to 5 October 1996, will also be made available to the Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (E/CN.15/1997/17)

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1997/18)

10. Strategic management and programme questions

(a) Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, decided to curtail and streamline its reporting requirements by normally not requesting more than one report per item of its agenda and one report per priority theme and by considering certain topics on a biennial basis. It requested Member States to submit to the bureau draft proposals, together with the information required in accordance with Commission resolution 4/3, annex, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission. Also in its resolution 5/3, the Commission requested the bureau to submit a report on its inter-sessional work.

The Commission will have before it the report of the bureau of the Commission at its fifth session on the inter-sessional consultations held in 1996 and 1997 (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.2).

Also in its resolution 5/3, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to elaborate concrete proposals on maximizing the existing resource potential of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to report thereon to the Commission at its sixth session.

Furthermore, in its resolution 5/3, the Commission decided to exercise more vigorously its mandated functions of resource mobilization and, for that purpose, to establish an informal consultative group that would report annually on activities undertaken and results achieved.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/63, welcomed the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to a division, while noting the severe impact of the budgetary cuts on its capacity to deliver the services required by Member States. In the same resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 50/214 and requested the Secretary-General to ensure, in particular, the full implementation of section III, paragraphs 29 and 30, of that resolution, concerning the reclassification of the D-1 post of the Chief of the Branch to the D-2 level and the establishment of two P-3 posts for activities relating to subprogramme 2 (Collaborative action against transnational crime) and subprogramme 3 (Crime prevention and criminal justice management) of section 13 of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly called upon the Commission to give effect to its relevant resolutions on strategic management of the Programme, in particular concerning reporting requirements, submission of proposals and resource mobilization.

(b) Programme questions

The Commission will also have before it, for its information, the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/51/128 and Add.1) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the second part of its thirty-sixth session (A/51/16 (Part II)).

The Commission will have before it a conference room paper on the activities undertaken and results achieved by the informal consultative group on resource mobilization, prepared by the Chairman of the informal consultative group (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.1).

The Commission will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on strategic management (E/CN.15/1997/19), as well as a note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1998-1999 (E/CN.15/1997/20).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strategic management (E/CN.15/1997/19)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1998-1999 (E/CN.15/1997/20)

Activities undertaken and results achieved by the informal consultative group on resource mobilization, prepared by the Chairman of the informal consultative group (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.1)

Report of the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session on the inter-sessional consultations held in 1996 and 1997 (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.2)

Background documentation

Section 13 of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/50/6/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the second part of its thirty-sixth session (A/51/16 (Part II))

Report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/51/128 and Add.1)

11. Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its seventh session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixth session

It is expected that the Commission will adopt the report of its sixth session on the afternoon of the last day of its session.

Notes

[1]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10* (E/1996/30), para. 58 (e).

[2]Ibid., para. 169.

[3]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 10* (E/1995/30), para. 19.

[4]*Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Cairo, 29 April-8 May 1995* (A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1), chap. I. The report will subsequently be issued as a United Nations sales publication.

[5]*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10* (E/1996/30), paras. 73 and 74.

[6]*First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I, sect. A.

[7]*Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), Chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

[8]*Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

Annex

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT ITS SIXTH SESSION, TO BE HELD AT VIENNA FROM 28 APRIL TO 9 MAY 1997

	Year in which three-year term expires on 31 December	*Confirmed representative*
Angola	1997	
Argentina	1997	
Austria	1999	Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel
Belarus	1997	
Bolivia	1999	
Burundi	1997	Marc Birihanyuma
Canada	1997	
China	1997	
Colombia	1999	
Costa Rica	1997	
Egypt	1999	
Fiji	1999	
France	1997	
Gambia	1999	
Indonesia	1997	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1997	Gholamhossein Sadeghi Ghahareh
Italy	1997	
Jamaica	1999	
Japan	1999	Yuki Furuta
Lesotho	1999	
Madagascar	1997	
Malawi	1999	
Mexico	1997	
Netherlands	1999	
Nicaragua	1997	
Nigeria	1997	
Pakistan	1999	
Paraguay	1997	
Philippines	1999	
Poland	1997	
Republic of Korea	1997	
Russian Federation	1999	
Sudan	1999	
Swaziland	1999	Stanley K. Ndlovu
Sweden	1999	
Thailand	1997	
Tunisia	1999	
Ukraine	1999	
United States of America	1997	
Zambia	1999	Kalombo Thomson Mwansa